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GDR'S LEUSCHNER VIEWS U.S. FORWARD-BASED WEAPONS, MISSILE TALKS

DW171313 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1513 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] The Soviet proposal for negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons continues to be thoroughly discussed by the Western public. Thus U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is currently touring Western Europe to hold initial consultations with U.S. allies. Commentaries in the American and West European press on this subject are often unbalanced and conflicting. Here is what Guenter Leuschner has to say:

As diverse and sometimes also conflicting as the reactions to the Soviet proposal have been up to now, two facts cannot be overlooked by anybody, namely, that the Soviet Union wants to remove military detente in Europe out of the deadlock created by NATO's Brussels missile decisions and that it is now up to the West, particularly the United States, not to talk this proposal to death once again but to react swiftly to it. But at this point a striking tendency is already becoming noticeable. At a press conference in Brussels, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher said that it will be a considerable period of time before agreement prevails in the United States and in NATO on a basis for negotiations. The Western press speaks of a longer phase of definition which may even last for months, and writes that, in any event, negotiations will start only after the American elections are over. During this period, it is stressed at the same time, implementation of the missile decision of last December must naturally be continued.

This shows that there is a trend toward procrastination, which appears all the more strange since NATO as late as at its Ankara meeting tried to create the impression that it was urging negotiations and that it was the fault of the Soviet Union alone that these negotiations had not yet materialized. This contradiction is explained in several press reports to the effect that the U.S. Government got into trouble as a result of the Soviet initiative. On the one hand, this initiative is at variance with the political atmosphere in Washington which is determined by armament and confrontation and not by negotiations; on the other, it is feared in U.S. Government quarters that the Soviet proposal in some NATO countries might revive those uncertainties about the need for the December decisions which were surrounded by considerable pressure from the United States in Brussels.

Reaction to the contents of the negotiations proper as proposed by the Soviet Union is also contradictory. Thus Federal Chancellor Schmidt stated recently in a newspaper interview that none of the Western experts had any doubts that as soon as talks on European strategic weapons get started, the Soviet Union, out of its own security interest, will have to demand the inclusion of the American forward-based nuclear weapons. This sentence contains the admission that NATO's so-called negotiating offer of last December was not meant seriously because it actually provided only for a discussion on the Soviet medium-range missiles, whereas the entire arsenal of already existing American nuclear weapons that are threatening Soviet territory--that is, hundreds of carrier systems with thousands of nuclear weapons--was to be left out of consideration, according to the NATO conceptions at the time.

While some Western experts agreed at that time that such a negotiating basis is unacceptable for the socialist countries, some commentators now suggest to the public the view that the Soviet proposal to include the American forward-based nuclear weapons in the negotiations would complicate these negotiations.

It is of course most simple to discuss the weapons of the other side only and to withhold one's own, but this has nothing to do with any feel for reality.

Seer in this light the remark by Warren Christopher at his press conference in Brussels that for the time being the United States would adhere to not including the American forward-based weapons in the negotiations was not very constructive. The past months ought to have made it absolutely plain, however, that the Soviet Union neither has put up with NATO's missile decision nor is ready for negotiations under unequal conditions. But the doors are wide open on our side for fair negotiations.

NATO, which already once last year blocked open doors, must decide now whether it wants a repeat performance of this game. Various reactions to the Soviet proposal show that this decision apparently gives those responsible in the United States quite a headache.

GDR MBFR DELEGATE CALLS FOR 'POSITIVE' RESPONSE TO PROPOSALS

LD171242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna--Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation at the Vienna disarmament talks, spoke on Thursday to the plenary meeting of representatives from 17 European states, as well as the United States and Canada. He said that adequate conditions exist for reaching an agreement on a mutual and equal reduction of forces and arms in central Europe. The recent exchange of up-to-date figures had, as in 1976, shown no serious differences between the strengths of the Warsaw Pact and NATO ground and air forces in this region.

Referring to the new proposals submitted a week ago by the USSR, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR, Ambassador Wieland stated that they served above all to break the deadlock in the negotiations and bring the preparation of an initial reduction agreement considerably nearer. That is why the socialist states have declared their readiness to withdraw--in addition to the 20,000 Soviet troops which are being returned unilaterally from the GDR to the Soviet Union--a further 20,000 men against 13,000 U.S. soldiers from central Europe as a first stage. The Western participants now have the opportunity, Wieland stated in conclusion, to relinquish their unrealistic negotiating position and make a constructive contribution of their own to an initial agreement by reacting positively to the socialist countries' proposals.

GDR DISARMAMENT DELEGATE PUSHES FOR RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD172018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva--At the Geneva disarmament committee today, Dr Gerhard Herder, GDR representative at the disarmament talks, underlined the need to reach a comprehensive agreement on the banning of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. He said there is no good reason for avoiding negotiations on that question. Dr Herder again demanded that accord be reached as soon as possible on a draft convention banning the development, production, storage and use of radiological weapons. A prerequisite for this has been created by the Soviet-American draft convention. It is important now to start formulating the text of the convention without further delay.

The GDR representative stressed that the committee's first priority was to deal with nuclear disarmament. The proposals on the creation of ad hoc working groups on questions of ending the nuclear arms race and banning nuclear tests which have been submitted to the committee, are aimed at this.

YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG 17 JULY

AU172015 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania led by Valdete Sala, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, left for the FRG today to attend the fourth international youth meeting. The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by Koco Danaj, secretary of the Central Committee.

LLESHI GREETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD110901 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Message to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid from Albanian President Haxhi Lleshi]

[Text] On the 18th anniversary of the proclamation of Algeria's independence I have the pleasure of sending you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the People's Assembly Presidium and on my own account, best wishes for the fraternal Algerian people's happiness and your country's prosperity.

I hope that friendly relations between Albania and Algeria will constantly be developed for our common good and strengthen the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

37TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S ARMY NOTED

AU170755 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Loyal Weapon of the Party and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"]

[Excerpts] Our socialist fatherland is again on holiday today: It celebrates the 37th anniversary of the creation of the People's Army, this proud work of the party. All the people-soldiers, young and old rejoice. From the depths of our hearts, best wishes are once again sent today to our AWP, inspiring leader and organizer of all our victories, architect of our People's Army.

Our People's Army arose from and for the people as a new voluntary, disciplined and conscientious army, an army which fought for the high ideals of social and national liberation.

We build socialism without ever forgetting the defense of the fatherland and the victories achieved with so much blood, sweat, toil and sacrifice. Along with the building of socialism has been the strengthening of the People's Army which today has become a progressive, modern army, a loyal weapon of the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat, armed with the victorious military science and our people's military ability. Our many enemies, both internal and foreign, have continually attempted to cause the degeneration of our People's Army, to transform it into a putschist army of the type that the Soviet Army is today--but their diabolical plans have always shamefully failed because of the high revolutionary vigilance of our party and people, who attacked the enemies and traitors in time and firmly put an end to any hostile action.

As in all other spheres, our party has drawn important lessons for the incessant revolutionizing of the People's Army from our revolutionary experience and from a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of bitter events that occurred in former socialist countries where the armies of these countries were used by revisionist cliques to carry out the counterrevolution.

The party has never let the defense of the fatherland depend solely on an effective army. On the contrary, it has considered and still considers defense a great matter for all the armed and militarily organized people, implementing in life, in this way, and in compliance with our concrete conditions the Leninist teaching that "all soldiers should be citizens and all citizens soldiers, capable of using weapons." In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the army is not a "barracks army". It is an army of all the armed and military trained people, who are ready at any time for a people's struggle, to burn and destroy any enemy or coalition of enemies.

Our party has imparted a class consciousness to the army and continues shaping it with a Marxist-Leninist understanding, implementing the principle of placing the proletarian policy first, and thus giving priority to the ideopolitical factor. Our citizen-soldiers have been educated and are educated every day with the proletarian norms and morals and with the very rich traditions of the struggles for freedom and independence, which were raised to a new and higher level in the stormy years of the anti-fascist national liberation struggle. They were enriched and took on new socialist dimensions in the years of the people's regime. The citizen-soldier is taught the military art of the people's struggle, with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The fatherland is defended with arms in hand. Its defense is stronger when the economy is also strong. Without a strong economy there cannot be a strong defense. In our country, both young and old, soldier and worker, considering the defense of the fatherland a duty above all other duties, put all their efforts to meeting the requirements of the state plan and to further increasing production and strengthening the economy. They are convinced that in this way the defense of the fatherland is made even stronger and unassailable.

The continuous strengthening of the defense of the country is closely connected with the current situations developing in the world. These situations, the party teaches us, are revolutionary. They involve a risk to the existence of imperialism. It prepares for war. The United States, Soviet Union and China have entered a frenzied race among themselves in order to realize their chauvinistic aims of domination and exploitation of the whole world. They attempt to cover up their diabolical plans and conspiracies with deceptive demogogy about a "reduction of tensions", "security" in Europe and elsewhere, "disarmament" and so forth. Always taking into consideration the fact that we "are in the wolf's mouth," we are continually vigilant in order to meet and destroy any situation which might be created. Our enemies have us in their rifle sights but we have them in the cannon's muzzle.

The defense of the fatherland is a daily duty. Comrade Enver emphasized that "the fatherland cannot be defended once every 20 years and then we simply rest on our laurels until our enemy has the rope around our neck. The fatherland is defended each day, with every step, with every word, and with the daily work that we do." Some 37 years have elapsed since the creation of the People's Army. The other anniversaries to come will always find us stronger, solidly united around the party and Comrade Enver, so that in Red Albania the unconquerable citadel of victorious socialism will always be proud, unflinching, free and triumphant--a flag of Marxism-Lenism.

HIGH PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION REPORTED

AU171302 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tirana, 17 July (ATA)--Among the new cadres that graduated the Tirana university and the other higher schools of the country this year is the grea number of young women.

To the Albanian women are opened up all the paths of knowledge, the roads for the raising of their educational and technical-professional level and of their creative and leading capabilities. This fact is noticed by anyone both at schools and in the work and production centers. Thus, many women work in the engineering plant of geology in Tirana as lathe operators, adjusters, engineers, directors, etc. This plant has been set up 20 years ago and within these two decades the number of women and girls working there has increased by 20 times. Now, about 80 percent of them have graduated the middle school and others are attending it, whereas all of them without exception pursue the qualification courses. Many facilities have been created to them for the upbringing of the children in nurseries and kindergartens. They work on reduced hours and enjoy a paid leave for the passing of examinations.

In the scientific topics approved by the government and ministry the women of the chemical enterprise in Tirana make up 67 percent of the working people who will be engaged in studies, whereas in the scientific topics of the enterprise's nomenclature they make up 80 percent. This is the result of their educational and technical-professional elevation.

In Albania apart from the young women who attend the higher full time courses, a great part of those who graduate the middle schools pursue part time courses. Now it has been achieved that 42.4 percent of the middle and higher cadres in Albania are girls and women. The women and girls pursuing the higher courses make up 47 percent of the total number of the students.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A delegation of the Swedish-Albanian Friendship Society visited Albania for 2 weeks at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. During their stay they visited work and cultural centers in various districts. The delegation has departed. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 13 Jul 80 AU]

ALIA AT PROJECT INAUGURATION--A meeting was held at Hot village, Shkoder District, on 8 July to commission a water pumping station for irrigation. Attending the meeting were cooperative peasants and urban workers from Shkoder. Also attending were Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Foto Cami, Themie Thomai and Xhemal Dymylja, AWP Central Committee members; Esma Ulqinaku, minister of light and food industry; Lefter Goga, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shkoder District People's Council; and others. Sulejman Bushati, first secretary of the Shkoder district party committee, presided over the meeting. The floor was then taken by Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee member and minister attached to the Council of Ministers, who greeted the gathering on the occasion. Those at the meeting sent a telegram to Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80 AU]

BTA SEES SPAIN'S JOINING NATO AS ATTACK ON MADRID MEETING

AU171611 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 17 Jul 80

[By Dimitur Shishmano]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jul (BTA)--A new attack is under preparation against the Madrid meeting, which should be an extension of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. This becomes evident from the recently made declarations by official circles for stepping up the negotiations to include Spain as a member or the NATO Alliance. And what is more this act would have sounded as the peak of provocation and as an impudent manifestation or hostility against detente, since the announcement on the Spain's membership of NATO is prepared to be made at the very sitting of the meeting in the Spanish capital and exactly when the problems of armaments cuts and of non-expansion of military blocs are to be discussed.

Such a step would have been nothing less than a conspiracy against the Madrid meeting, the aim of which is diametrically opposed to detente, security and [word indistinct]. Such a step would have been a manifestation of contempt towards the movement of the non-aligned countries.

Both the East and the West agree that the division of Europe into hostile military-political blocs is a source of tension on the continent and an instigation for arms competition. As is well known, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states have made repeated proposals, for the simultaneous dissolving of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Pact, starting with the disbanding of their military organizations. The Warsaw Treaty member-states came out with a proposal fo. achieving an agreement on the banning of the two blocs. This proposal was not accepted, anu what is more at present the United States and their Atlantic allies in Europe are overtly preparing the expansion of NATO through the inclusion of Spain in it, and what is more at the time of the sittings of the European Security and Cooperation meeting to be hosted by the Spanish Government!

The decision made last December at the NATO session in Brussels on the deployment of new types of American-made medium-range nuclear missiles actually dealt a hard blow to the accords of the Final Act of Helsinki, to the preparation of the Madrid meeting, to the process of detente. The consequences of this reversed the process of detente and posed serious obstacles on the road to the disarmament talks.

The new blow against Helsinki, against the Madrid meeting, which the United States are preparing in conspiracy with their Atlantic allies in Europe, will indisputably entail exceptionally heavy consequences for the political climate in Europe, for the relations between the East and the West on the continent.

The expansion of NATO, together with the deployment of new American-made nuclear missiles in Western Europe and with the intensified American military presence on the continent, cannot but cause [words indistinct] a lawful protection of the security of the socialist member-states of the Warsaw Treaty. In this way Washington and the leading NATO circles have again actuated the mechanism for the arms race, tried to screen it, but very poorly indeed, with hypocritical declarations or willingness for disarmament talks.

BTA INTERVIEWS LOPEZ PORTILLO ON RECEIVING DIMITROV AWARD

AU171435 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jul (BTA)--"I accept the Dimitrov prize as one of the greatest distinctions in my life" says the president of Mexico, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo to the BTA Mexico City correspondent. The interview has been published in all the papers today. The Mexican president was awarded the title of "Laureate of Dimitrov Prize" for 1980 as a recognition for the socio-political, scholarly and creative work in support of peace, democracy and social progress.

"Thrcugh me the Bulgarian people is honoring the people of Mexico. In this case I am a mediator of a people in their relations with another, says Mr Lopez Portillo. He stresses that he has always been striving to adhere to the principles of international law, to assert the independence of Mexico and to seek the establishment of a more equitable order through a rational use of power resources.

Speaking of peace and security in the world, the Mexican president stresses that these are seriously endangered. The risks of are constantly growing [as received]. The military potential can trigger actions of grave consequences, even if the strike was against small countries. This increases the objects of world attention. "One of the formulas of easing tension is to solve the problems in the developing countries" says Mr Lopez Portillo. Speaking of Bulgaro-Mexican relations he says that the two countries have found common interests and can develop cooperation that will be in their interests.

MEXICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES 14 JULY

AU171330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Summary] The delegation of the Party of the Mexican People led by Alejandro Gascon Mercado, secretary general of the Central Committee, which paid a 7-day visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, left the country yesterday."

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Petkov, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and by others.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY IN SOFIA 4 JULY

AU171316 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Summary] On 14 July Todor Zhivkov visited the commencement day of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management in Sofia. He presented diplomas to the academy's graduates and congratulated them.

"On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and on his own behalf Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed wishes to the graduates for success in their future highly responsible work for fulfilling the tasks set by the 11th BCP Congress, by the plenum that followed the congress and by the National Party Conference. He also congratulated the academy's scientific staff headed by Dean Gancho Ganev.

"The first party and state leader touched on some basic tasks confronting the party and the people in building a developed socialist society and also on certain topical points of the international situation."

Goergi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, was also among those attending the commencement.

AMBUSH OF AFGHAN ATHLETES LINKED WITH U.S. OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

AU171130 Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Kabul (CTK)--The Afghan National Olympic Committee has emphatically condemned the American imperialist attempts to prevent some countries from participating in the 22d Summer Olympic Games in Moscow by means of threats, blackmail and other subversive methods including the grossest pressure, occurring before the opening of the games. According to official Afghan Olympic Committee statement issued in Kabul, in the case of Afghan athletes American pressure manifested itself in the most brutal form of a bloody massacre of the Afghan national field hockey team.

The bus, on which 22 Afghan athletes were returning from a preparatory tour of the USSR southern union republics on 22 April was, according to the description of the surviving players, attacked near the village of Djara Khash between the towns of Kunduz and Baghlan by a group of bandits and counterrevolutionaries armed to the teeth with American and Chinese light and medium weapons. Some of the athletes were killed on the spot. Others--including the Indian coach--were dragged away and are still missing, despite an extensive search. Only six players succeeded in escaping.

BENO LEAVES FOR 'WORKING VISIT' TO POLAND 17 JULY

LD171700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today left for a working visit to the Polish People's Republic. He was invited by the PZPR Central Committee.

CHNOUPEK TO VISIT MONGOLIA IN 'NEAREST FUTURE'

LD171630 Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay a friendly official visit to Mongolia in the nearest future.

Minister Chnoupek was invited by his Mongolian colleague Mangalyn Dugersuren.

BILAK RECEIVES VIETNAM'S VO NGUYEN GIAP

LD172228 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here Thursday member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and Deputy Premier Vo Nguyen Giap, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged information on the fulfilment of the conclusions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 4th Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. They also appreciated the successful development of friendship and [word indistinct] cooperation between their countries and parties.

MEXICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 17 JULY

LD172304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The delegation of the Mexican People's Party headed by its general secretary, Gascon Mercado, left Prague today. In the course of its stay the delegation was received by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and other personalities.

DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT SVOBODA'S WIDOW ANNOUNCED

LD171614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Irena Svobodoa, widow of the meritorious party and state personality, former president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda, died in Prague today at the age of 79.

The family of the deceased has received condolences from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO PDRY

LD171658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received in Prague Ivan Voles, newly appointed Czechoslovakia ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], who is assuming his function.

HUSAK SENDS GREETINGS TO UN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

LD141902 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak has emphasized peace, continued detente, halt to the arms race, and concrete results in disarmament as prerequisites for the improvement of the position of women, in his message of greetings to the World Conference on the U.N. Decade for Women, which opened in Copenhagen Monday.

Gustav Husak said in the message that a full integration of women into the process of political, economic, social and cultural development of society on equal basis, and further socio-economic transformations conducive to the improvement of the position of women in the world, are possible only in the conditions of peace, continued (?easing of international) tension, [word indistinct] the arms race, and achievement of concrete results in disarmament. "In the present international situation, we regard it as important that your conference devote prime attention to these issues so vitally important for the present and future generations.

"We trust that you will clearly speak in this spirit on behalf of the women and mothers of the whole world, whom you represent at this conference, in support of the preservation and further development of the process of detente, in support of the struggle of peace-loving forces of the whole world for peace, friendship and cooperation of nations, and against the efforts of imperialist and militarist forces to lead international development back to the cold war period."

Gustav Husak went on to say in his message that "the Czechoslovak people fully support the effort of progressive forces and actions on United Nations soil to give women equality in the political, economic, cultural, educational and all other spheres of the life of society. Socialist Czechoslovakia has recorded many significant results in this respect."

Deep national and revolutionary traditions give rise to "the firm solidarity of our people with the struggle waged by millions of oppressed and exploited women in the south of Africa, in occupied Arab lands and other parts of the world for their liberation from political and social oppression, with the struggle against the vestiges of colonial domination, against neo-colonialism and fascist regimes.

"Allow me to express the conviction that the deliberations of your conference will become another impulse to the realization of the targets of the decade for women and its motto--equality, development, and peace,"Gustav Husak said and wished the conference success.

STATE OF MANPOWER RECRUITMENT FOR MAJOR BRANCHES REPORTED

AU171045 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] CTK--In the first 6 months of this year the manpower departments of the district national committees in Slovakia have successfully mastered the task of ensuring the necessary manpower for the decisive branches of the Czechoslovak national economy. They acquired the necessary numbers for almost all power and fuel enterprises and for centers with highly-concentrated housing construction. The set recruitment task for the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin has been greatly exceeded; a total of 815 employees went there in the first half of the year, which means that the recruitment quota for the whole year has been fulfilled 56 percent. For the Czechoslovak uranium industry in Pribram 61 percent of the number of employees set by the quota for the whole year have been acquired. A total of 70 percent of the set number of new employees have been acquired for the Bratislava Hydrostav enterprise for the construction of nuclear power stations and 64 percent for the system of hydroelectrical projects on the Danube. Less successful in the first half of the year is the fulfillment of the recruitment tasks for the North Bohemia brown coal basin and for the Prievidza coal and lignite mines --it has been fulfilled only 45 percent--and particularly the fulfillment of recruitment tasks for the assembly work on nuclear power installations in the Skoda national enterprise. This year the manpower departments of the district national committees have been paying greater attention to recruitment for the Bratislava surface construction enterprise as 4,910 new employees will be acquired for the construction of the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic this year. Thanks to extraordinary measures this task is being successfully mastered. More than 2,800 new employees are already helping in construction in Bratislava.

BRIEFS

GROWING NUMBER OF ROBBERIES--While criminality in general is declining in Czechoslovakia, robbery constitutes an exception. Since 1976 the number of cases of robbery has been steadily growing and in 1979 it reached the highest level of the last few years. Extensive research into this criminal activity conducted by the supreme courts of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics has revealed that most perpetrators of robbery are young people of up to 30 years of age--they sometimes account for up to 90 percent of all cases. About one-third of the young perpetrators commit their crimes while under the influence of alcohol. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 15 Jul 80 p 7 AU]

FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION

LD171650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, today received a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, led by Chae Hui-chong, minister of labor administration, for friendly talks. During the exchange of opinions on current international questions, the two men agreed that in the present international situation, the joint struggle of the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world for the maintenance of peace and the consolidation of international security, for detente and disarmament, was particularly important. It was ascertained with satisfaction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been developing successfully and consistently since Erich Honecker's visit to the DPRK in December 1977.

Afterward the guests visited the Potsdam Bezirk and Cecilienhof Castle, where the Potsdam Conference was held in 1945.

VIETNAMESE OFFICERS AMONG GRADUATES FROM NVA ACADEMY

LD172310 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Here is a report by Wolfgang Schiel on a ceremony held in Dresden today, at which graduates of the GDR's Friedrich Engels military academy were presented with their diplomas:

A solemn military ceremony at the Friedrich Engels military academy--an eventful day for the graduates of the highest military educational institution of the National People's Army [NVA]. After several years of study, equipped with military knowledge and knowledge of the military sciences necessary for the eighties in order to fulfill their combat tasks, the graduates are receiving their diplomas. They are being presented on behalf of Army General Heinz Hoffmann by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and head of the NVA Political Main Administration of the National People's Army. He is presenting the diplomas with the remark that the graduates are now returning to their troop practice, and that it is necessary to further increase combat strength, combat preparedness and readiness for action, and thus to see to it that there is a substantial increase in the GDR's defense capability.

The graduates include officers of the Polish Army, and for the first time members of the Vietnamese People's Army. Eighty-three percent of the cadets graduated with either excellent, very good or good marks. Col Gen Heinz Kessler presented eight special diplomas on behalf of the GDR defense minister to Lieutenant Marian Kuczenica of the Polish Navy and Comrade Maj Wilfrid Schmidt, 35 years old, from the National People's Army, among others.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN TEACHERS COURSE--The first adult education course for Afghan teachers concluded on Wednesday [9 Jul] at the Guestrow teachers academy. Ten mathematics and physics teachers took part in the course, which lasted almost 6 months. About 350 teachers from young national states in the African and Arab area have already attended Guestrow courses in fields such as natural sciences, pedagogy and the German language. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY LEADER DJURANOVIC

Lazar, Djuranovic Dinner Speeches

LD142205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, gave a formal dinner here this evening in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who arrived this morning on an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Hungary. The dinner, attended by the highest-ranking Hungarian state and political personalities and by members of the entourage of the Federal Executive Council president, was held in the building of the Hungarian parliament.

During the dinner Gyorgy Lazar and Veselin Djuranovic exchanged toasts. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, said in his toast:

Esteemed Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, dear Yugoslav comrades, dear comrades: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary, and on my own behalf, I greet you with respect and with the hope that your visit to Hungary proves pleasant and useful. I am sure--and our meeting today has already proved this--that the results of the present talks will provide a new stimulus to the expansion of our relations and to the strengthening of our peoples' friendship, and will contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

Dear comrades: In expressing the desire of our peoples, the MSZMP and the LCY have laid solid foundations for our bilateral relations and cooperation. For our part, we highly evaluate the fact that the relations between our parties, governments and countries are developing favorably in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect, that our cooperation is developing, and that our ties are espanding.

We are of the opinion that it is our joint interest and commitment not only to preserve the existing foundations of our cooperation, but to strengthen them further. In this way we can in a worthy manner pay our debt to the lasting memory of President Josip Broz Tito, who was a sincere follower and champion of unceasing development in Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship.

The Hungarian people follow the development of neighboring Socialist Yugoslavia with friendly interest and sincere sympathy. The Hungarian people heartily rejoice at the results which the peoples of Yugoslavia, with diligent and skilled application and under the leadership of the LCY, have attained in all areas of life. In expressing the best wishes of our people, I also wish the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia fresh successes in their efforts to increase the prosperity of their country.

Our objectives are the building of socialism, the struggle for progress, peace and international security, and the friendly respect which our nations nurture for each other and good-neighborly relations which ensure good conditions and provide rich opportunities for all-round cooperation between our countries. Within the framework of our relations, which are increasingly bearing fruit and embrace all areas of life, both sides pay special attention to economic cooperation. We are pleased that in this field too our accounts show significant progress.

Mutually useful economic cooperation between our countries is developing and acquiring increasingly rich substance. This is evidenced, among toher things, in the fact that up to the end of last year we had already carried out commodity exchanges to the value of $1.5 billion which we had anticipated for the period 1976-1982. We hope that by the end of this year, the value of our trade will pass the $2 billion mark. The building of the Adriatic pipeline was successfully completed recently, and implementation has begun of the agreement on transit of Soviet natural gas. Important cooperation links have been established in the machine industry and in the production of fertilizer and cellulose.

While taking note of all this, we attach great importance to the further consolidation of long-term foundations for our economic cooperation. In continuing our work on this basis, with fuller use of existing opportunities and by concluding new agreements, we help the dynamic increase of our commodity exchange and production links. We are interested in this, and this is why we welcome the fact that our planning organs had consultations in this spirit about the forthcoming 5-year plan. We are convinced that it would be mutually useful if after many years of preparatory work we could take concrete steps to invigorate cooperation in third markets.

We are very pleased with the fact that relations between the Hungarian governmental organs and the republics of Yugoslavia have become systematic. We highly prize the establishment of mutual multifaceted links between the border regions. The cultural links between our countries are increasingly rich, and increasingly favorable conditions for mutual acquaintance with each other's cultural values and for nurturing the progressive traditions of our common historical past are opening up. The joint commission for cultural cooperation, whose formation was decided on at the last Hungarian-Yugoslav meeting at premier level, has carried out important work which deserves recognition.

Also useful for relations between our countries is the fact that we both pay worthy attention to satisfying the cultural and educational needs of the nationalities of our countries, to nurturing the national culture and to preserving the traditions of the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Serbian, Croatian and Slovene nationalities in Hungary. We are convinced that this is an important contribution to the consolidation of friendship between our peoples.

Dear comrades, the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party held in the spring of this year, and also the Central Committee more recently, analyzed the development of the international situation with great responsibility. We support nations fighting for their national independence, and the justified struggle of the Arab nations in the Middle East. On the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit, we aspire toward the development of relations with the capitalist countries which show a willingness for this.

The People's Republic of Hungary considers the movement of nonaligned countries an important factor in international life. In our assessment, the resolutions of the last summit conference of the movement constitute an important contribution to the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and the defense of national independence. We are familiar with and highly prize the active international activity of Yugoslavia, which contributes to the cause of social progress and to the defense of peace and strengthening international security.

Replying to his host's toast, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said: Permit me on behalf of my associates and in my own name once again to thank you warmly for your kind invitation to visit the People's Republic of Hungary and for the friendly reception and cordial welcome.

During our visit, we were given an opportunity to get better acquainted with the (?excellent) results attained by your people in socialist construction under the leadership of the MSZMP and Comrade Janos Kadar. The LCY and our people welcomed the successes of the Hungarian people and of the Hungarian communists, sincerely wishing you even greater achievements and even better results.

I am availing myself of this opportunity to stress that the peoples of Yugoslavia too are working successfully on all-round construction and consolidation of their socialist and self-management community of equal nations and nationalities. We have attained major results. Parallels with strengthening the material (?basis of our society), we have also made great progress in the development of socioeconomic relations on the basis of socialist self-management, and in improving the social and personal standard of living of our working people.

Esteemed Comrade Lazar, for years our bilateral relations have been traditionally good. Our cooperation is constantly ascendant in all spheres. This makes us particularly happy, for it responds to the interests and aspirations of the peoples of our two neighboring socialist countries.

In particular, I would like to stress here that our top leaders--our President Comrade Josip Broz Tito and esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee--made their great contribution to this successful development of our relations. Their frequent, cordial and friendly meetings, always held in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect, constituted a powerful stimulus to the constant advancement of our fruitful cooperation.

We profoundly thank you for all your expressions of sincere condolences on the death of our President Tito. Your high appraisals of the historic personality of Comrade Tito and his greatness in world proportions, as well as his services in the successful development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations, convience us that in the People's Republic of Hungary we have a sincere friend and neighbor who is willing to continue fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation based on equal rights with nonaligned, socialist and self-management Yugoslavia.

Numerous meetings of our leaders, the contacts and links between the LCY and the MSZMP, and between other sociopolitical organizations, cooperation between our socialist republics and provinces and your counties, and the frequent contacts and visits between our peoples are fine examples of good-neighborly cooperation.

I would like to stress with pleasure that this successful cooperation is being given an invaluable boost by our nationalities in the People's Republic of Hungary and by the Hungarian nationality in the SFRY. In this way, these compatriots of ours represent a very important and positive factor in the overall relations between our countries.

We have achieved a great deal in our economic cooperation. Commodity exchanges have increased several-fold. Consolidation of cooperation at a higher level was approached through industrial cooperation and specialization. There still exists, however, considerable untapped possibilities, and we have to continue providing incentives for our businessmen to devise higher and long-term forms of cooperation of reciprocal interest.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman: I believe you will agree with the assessment that the present international situation is very complex and aggravated.

Crises continue in the Near East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. The phenomena of armed conflicts, intensified pressures and the use of force and foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries are increasingly frequent and dangerous. The continuation of the arms race and the lack of willingness for these major problems to be resolved through negotiation, with the participation of all countries, even further burdens the already strained international situation.

As European countries, we have a great commitment to the execution and integral application of the Final Act of the CSCE talks in Helsinki. For this reason we are very interested in the success of the planned meeting in Madrid this autumn. We hold the view that all participant countries are dutybound to make efforts to ensure that the Madrid CSCE meeting will be successful. An open and constructive dialogue should be made possible. This--we are convinced--would also have a positive effect on the process of relaxation of tension not only in Europe but also the entire world.

International economic relations do not indicate that any progress has been made in solving the burning problems, among which are, above all, the gulf which exists between the industrially developed countries and the developing countries, and the establishment of a new economic order in the world through (?a just) international division of labor. We believe that this year's special session of the UN General Assembly on the new international economic order, on which the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana adopted concrete conclusions, will contribute to the faster solving of all these problems and reduce the potential dangers which they constitute to stability and peace in the world.

In all its international activities, the SFRY is consistently guided by the objectives of the policy of nonalignment, which has proved to be a very important independent factor in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace, for equal international cooperation and social progress. We are vigorously working so that the spirit of understanding and cooperation may be extended to all countries and peoples of the world. We are convinced that the activity of the nonaligned countries is an indispensable factor for a better solution to the wold's problems, and that trust and readiness to reach agreement can be established between states and peoples on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. Such an orientation stems from the aspiration of the peoples for peace and progress, democratization of international political and economic relations, and sovereign decision-making over the paths of their development. The nonaligned countries see the meaning and substance of their activity in the struggle for these ideals and objectives. The SFRY will firmly follow Tito's path in international politics. The SFRY will make its maximum possible contribution to establishing a world of peace and all-round equal cooperation among countries and peoples, regardless of size and population.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman:

Permit me to thank you once again for the very cordial reception and friendly sentiments. We are particularly happy over the fact that our talks have shown a high degree of mutual respect and reciprocal understanding, and have confirmed once again that the differences in the international position of our two countries and the characteristics of their internal development need not and cannot prevent our relations and cooperation from constantly developing in a stable way. I am convinced that everything we have agreed upon will be realized in the interest of our two countries and in the interest of general European cooperation, security and peace in the world.

Joint Communique

AU171231 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jul 80 p 3

["Joint Communique on Veselin Djuranovic Visit to Hungary"]

[Text] MTI--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, paid an official and friendly visit to Hungary on 14 and 15 July this year at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. These meetings proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Veselin Djuranovic and the personalities in his entourage visited the Ganz-Mavag factory of locomotives, carriages and machines in Budapest.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks on the state of and possibilities for further developing all-round cooperation between the People's Republic of Hungary and the SFRY, and on current international questions. They informed each other on the results in socialist construction in their countries.

The two premiers noted with satisfaction that since the last meeting of the premiers, by making joint efforts, the two sides had attained significant results in expanding bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific-cultural and educational fields, and in other areas. They especially stressed that cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries was developing successfully on the basis of mutually accepted and reciprocally, consistently respected principles of equality, sovereignity and noninterference. The two sides mutually respect the differences in the internal development and international development and international position of the two countries.

The two premiers especially stressed the great importance of the meetings between Josip Broz Tito and Janos Kadar which constituted an essential contribution to the expansion of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations, and to the constant development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The premiers paid special attention to economic cooperation, particularly to industrial and production cooperation. The fact was noted that the commodity exchange plan for 1976-80 had been overfulfilled. They welcomed the commissioning of the Adriatic oil and gas pipeline which linked the two countries and played an important role in their economies. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the framework plan which opened up the possibilities for the further significant increase of the volume of balanced commodity exchange and of industrial cooperation during the 1981-85 period.

They pointed out that in the development of production cooperation and specialization, there existed considerable opportunities in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, in the chemical industry, in the machine industry, especially in the motor industry, as well as in agriculture and the food industry. The two sides will take appropriate measures in order to promote production cooperation and specialization.

The direct relations between economic organizations afford possibilities for the further expansion of commodity exchange in border economic cooperation. It was noted on both sides that further efforts were necessary by the two sides with a view to supporting joint operation in third markets.

The premiers stressed their willingness for the more effective exploitation of the possibilities of cooperation in transportation, traffic and tourism, which are afforded by the fact that the two countries are neighbors. They positively assessed the work of the Yugoslav-Hungarian Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The two premiers made a positive assessment of cooperation between the socialist republics and autonomous provinces of the SFRY and the People's Republic of Hungary. The premiers noted the successful development of Yugoslav-Hungarian cultural, scientific and educational cooperation. A positive assessment was made of the work of the mixed commission for culture, which was formed 2 years ago. They agreed that it would be useful to examine the possibilities of signing a new agreement on cultural, educational and scientific cooperation. The premiers made a high assessment of the importance of the role of the Croatian and Slovene nationalities in Hungary, and of the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia in strengthening friendship and good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries.

Veselin Djuranovic and Gyorgy Lazar carried out a broad exchange of views on current international questions. They expressed their deep concern over the aggravation of the international situation. They advocated the consolidation of international security and peace in the world and consistent implementation of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence.

The two sides paid great attention to disarmament questions. They agreed on the need to halt the arms race, and made a positive assessment of the initiatives and concrete measures directed at limiting armaments and at genuine and complete disarmament.

The two premiers paid particular attention to the situation in Europe, and its close interdependence with the general situation in the world. They pointed out the need for further efforts to realize the Helsinki Final Act, and the need for appropriate preparations and the successful realization of the Madrid meeting. The two sides made a positive assessment of the importance of the Havana Sixth Nonaligned Summit Conference, and stressed that the policy of nonalignment was a significant factor in economic relations.

The premiers exchanged views on the need to resolve focal points of crises in the world by peaceful means, on the important role which the United Nations has to play in international relations, and on other international questions.

The two premiers noted with satisfaction that the comprehensive exchange of views on cooperation between the two countries and on international questions had made a useful contribution to the mutual stands of the two countries being better understood, and to the consolidation of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the People's Republic of Hungary and the SFRY. They expressed the conviction that the successful development of bilateral relations is consistent with the interests of the peoples of the two neighboring countries, and peace, international security and cooperation.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

NEPSZABADSAG on Relations

AU171527 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Gabor Miklos article: "Dialogue Between Good Neighbors"]

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, spent only 2 says in Budapest, but even this relatively short time enabled us to register additional results in the good neighborly dialogue between Budapest and Belgrade. The official friendly visit of the Yugoslav premier was an active one. With his host, Premier Gyorgy Lazar--in accordance with the practice that has developed between socialist partners--they reviewed the position of relations between the two countries and discussed means to attain further results in the areas of economic, cultural and--obviously--political cooperation.

Figures signifying the development of Yugoslav-Hungarian economic relations and the fact of a considerable overfulfillment of the envisaged trade turnover indicate that there are still great possibilities in joint development of the two countries' people's economies. A well-developed organization of bilateral and international cooperation provides a good framework for it. Because countries on a similar level of development are involved, there are also opportunities favorable for more advanced forms of joint ventures and specialization and cooperation in production. This is demonstrated by the Adriatic oil pipeline, which conveys that important material from a port on the island of Krk to our country.

The advantages of neighborhood are enjoyed by both the Hungarian counties and Yugoslav areas situated along the 623-km border. Today, intercommunication in the border areas serves not only contacts among the people living there, but also contributes to fruitful cooperation between adjacent areas.

Those familiar with cultural relations can tell of many results. Prominent Hungarian and Yugoslav representatives of cultural life serve well our peoples mutual acquaintance with each other and the consolidation of friendship, and we are pleased to be able to say that the mutual existence of nationalities--Hungarians in Yugoslavia and our country's Croatian, Serbian and Slovene citizens--serve as a specific bond in accomplishing friendly relations between our countries.

The systematic nature of high-level visits and comradely relations between the MSZMP and LCY determine the content of friendly political relations between the two countries. Meetings in previous years between Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito and exchanges of views between politicians have all contributed to our finding, through mutual clarification of views, further ways and means of good-neighborly cooperation. Both our countries regard as important defending the achievements of detente and disarmament and restraining the arms race. Hungary and Yugoslavia are paying great attention to the European situation and to maintaining the spirit of Helsinki. All this cannot be disturbed even by the fact that our views differ on certain aspects of international politics. Our country values highly the anti-imperialist role--a role serving peace and international security--played by Yugoslavia in the nonaligned movement.

Appraising Veselin Djuranovic's Budapest visit, we are pleased to be able to conclude that the talks further strengthen our relations and are instrumental in the good relationship between the two peoples, Hungarians and Yugoslavs, becoming even more fruitful.

OFFICIALS ATTEND CEREMONIOUS DEPARTURE OF OLYMPIC TEAM

LD172154 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Hungarian sportsmen leaving for the 22d Summer Olympics were given a ceremonious farewell this morning. Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Party Central Committee; Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, members of the MSZMP Politburo, and Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador, were present at Ferihegy Airport. Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi greeted the sports delegation. He said: [Begin Borbandi recording] We send you with trust and warmth, wishing you success in carrying out your mission at the outstanding review of the sportsmen of the world, the greatest event in the world of sports. Now, at the moment of departure, we ask our sports delegates to do everything in their power to represent the cause of Hungarian sports in a worthy manner in Moscow, bringing honor to the colors of the People's Republic, being worthy of the honoring trust of being selected as the successful continuers of the rich Olympic traditions of Hungarian sports. We wish for the successful continuation of our Olympic traditions, to give us all pleasure and to the glory of our country and people. [end recording]

State Secretary Istvan Buda, chairman of the National Sports Authority, expressed his thanks for the inspiring words and promised, on behalf of the competitors, that they will discharge their task with honor. The special Malev airplane rose into the air to the tune of the Rakoczi March to take the Hungarian sports delegation to Moscow.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT WITH TURKEY DISCUSSED

LD172230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Our country and Turkey wish to cooperate primarily in the spheres of pharmaceuticals, metallurgy, railway development and agriculture. This is contained, among other things, in the memorandum signed today in Budapest by Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry, and Ekrem Ceyhun, minister of state. It was decided at the session of the Bilateral Commission for Cooperation in Commerce that cooperation in production and marketing would be developed, and the range of goods for trade would be expanded. Our country will continue to deliver chemicals, metallurgical products, installations for power stations and buses, in exchange for raw cotton, wool, tropical fruits, tobacco and chromium.

Ekrem Ceyhun, minister of state, has been received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

KADAR MEETS DANISH CP CHAIRMAN FOR DISCUSSIONS

LD181918 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 17, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Thursday received Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, currently on a vacation in Hungary. At the meeting, marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged information on their parties' activities and discussed some topical issues of the international situation and the world communist movement. Present was Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

WIDESPREAD WORK STOPPAGES REPORTED IN LUBLIN

WA172224 London REUTER in English 2121 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, July 17, REUTER--Army transport vehicles were deployed in the eastern Polish city of Lublin today to maintain essential services during widespread work stoppages, dissidents said tonight. The self-defense committee (KOR) said the military trucks were being used to deliver bread to stores and milk to hospitals. KOR added that 16 factories and other enterprises in Lublin were at a standstill and striking railroad workers had blocked the main routes in an out of the city.

The stoppages in Lublin appeared to be the most serious challenge to the government since a wave of labor unrest swept the country in response to higher meat prices set earlier this month. Workers in dozens of factories have downed their tools to press claims for increased pay and they have been winning wage increases averaging about 10 per cent.

The latest trouble in Lublin began yesterday when railroad workers and employees in the power station, municipal bakery and dairy also walked off the job to back their pay demands. Locomative engineers parked their locomotives on the main line through Lublin, which is one of connecting rail routes between Poland and the Soviet Union, KOR said.

The two local newspapers, reporting the stoppages today, appealed to workers to show a sense of discipline.

Polish communist party leader Edward Gierek was in the city of Chelm, in the Lublin region today, and told a youth rally that people who showed a lack of discipline were exposing their country to great danger.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT; TALKS BEGIN

LD172020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Prof Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, has arrived on an official visit to Poland. The minister laid a wreath at the unknown warrior's tomb and in the afternoon paid a visit to Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Polish-Indonesian plenary talks also began today led by the two ministers. The talks concern international questions and problems of relations between the two countries and will be continued on Friday.

In the evening Minister Wojtaszek received the Indonesian guest at Jablonna. During the meeting the two ministers gave speeches.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES FRENCH CULTURE MINISTER

LD172140 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jul, PAP--French Minister of Culture and Information Jean-Philippe Lecat arrived in Poland at the invitation of the Polish minister of culture and art to discuss Polish-French cultural relations and exchange views on their further development and familiarize himself with cultural life of Poland.

Today Jean-Philippe Lecat was received by alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice-Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski. The talks focused on further tightening of Polish-French cultural development in both countries. Polish Minister of Culture and Art Zygmunt Najdowski took part in the meeting.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD172010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] According to government press spokesman, a meeting was held today. The meeting of the Council of Ministers assessed economic performance in the first half of this year and mapped out directives for the coming months. It transpires from the assessment made by the government that positive signs have been observed in socioeconomic activity in a number of fields.

A relatively high rate of industrial output and a considerable increase in exports have been noted. Trends to start new investments have been slowed down. The transport and power industry performed better. However, there are fields which demand further energetic actions and concentrated attention by central and regional state and economic organizations. It is indispensable to increase productivity. Also a more efficient organization and financial management and a more distinct improvement in the structure of production are necessary. The Council of Ministers considers it necessary to increase all-round activity to improve management efficiency.

At today's meeting the present situation in agriculture was discussed, particularly steps which should be made to alleviate the results of the land flooded by great amounts of rainfall. To this end the Council of Ministers has adopted a special resolution which describes the tasks and duties of the appropriate ministries, economic and cooperative organizations, and voivodship and parish offices. The resolution provides aid to the population affected by flood, as well as aid for the creation of conditions for production on farms which suffered greatest damage. At present the most important task in agriculture is the preparation of farmers, and all cooperating services, for this year's harvest.

It is indispensable to ensure for farmers the proper quantity of production means, spare parts, machinery, fertilizers and other materials. The government has bound producers of these products to make delivery on time.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the tasks of ministries and branches in the foreign trade field.

BRIEFS

AMERICAN METALLURGIST'S VISIT--PAP--T. Wrzaszczyk, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Planning Commission chairman in the Council of Ministers, on 11 July received Tadeusz Sendzimir, American citizen of Polish origin, prominent theoretician and practical worker in metallurgy, world renowned specialist and pioneer in a number of modern solutions in that field. Opportunities for further deepening scientific-technical cooperation in metallurgy were discussed during the meeting. F. Kaim, minister of metallurgy, participated in the meeting. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN

AU172007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jul (AGERPRES)--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received in Neptun resort, on July 17, Hayrettin Erkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, now paying an official visit to Romania.

The Turkish minister conveyed cordial greetings to president Nicolae Ceausescu from the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Suleyman Demirel, and from the president ad interim of Turkey, Ali Sabri Caglayangil, as well as best wishes to the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested the guest to convey greetings and best wishes to Prime Minister Demirel and to President Ad Interim Caglayangil, as well as wishes of welfare and happiness to the friendly Turkish people.

During the talk, stress was laid on the fact that, in the last few years, and particularly after the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Turkey and following the talks he had on the occasion with Suleyman Demirel, the good Romanian-Turkish relations which steadily develop on multiple planes were given a strong impulse. The wish was also manifested to expand and deepen the Romanian-Turkish cooperation better using the possibilities the two countries' economies offer, initiating new actions of cooperation, fact which corresponds to both states' interests, to the cause of collaboration and peace in the Balkans in Europe and throughout the world.

The exchange of views on current international questions pointed to the two countries' determination to further concentrate their efforts, besides the other states, on resuming and furthering the policy of detente, peace, collaboration and respect for national independence.

Special attention was paid to the building of European security and emphasis was placed in this respect on the necessity [passage indistinct] for the implementation, as a unitary whole, of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, lead to tangible military disengagement and disarmament measures.

During the talks, the determination of Romania and of Turkey was expressed to act for the intensification of bilateral relations among the Balkan states. Stress was laid on the significance of identifying forms of manysided collaboration among the Balkan countries in the economic field, in energy, transports, environmental protection and in other domains, as well as on the importance of peacefully solving through negotiation, the problems in the Greek-Turkish relations, of settling the Cyprus issue by means of negotiations between the two communities which should guarantee the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus in order to contribute in this way, too, to making the Balkans a zone of peace, friendship, good neighbourliness and peaceful collaboration.

Taking into account the particularly complex international issues confronting mankind at present both sides pointed to the need for finding means of collaboration among all states, no matter their social system, in questions related to detente, cooperation, national independence, safeguarding of peace, achievement of general disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for establishing a new international economic order.

During the talk it was stressed that more resolute action should be taken for solving the conflicts among states as soon as possible, by political means exclusively, by negotiations, for settling the questions that had deteriorated international relations. Likewise, it was emphasized that the development of the first half of the year rendered evident the very important role played under serious circumstances by peoples, by public opinion, by numerous countries that acted for preventing further deterioration of the international situation, for lessening tension among states, that declared for political solutions, for safeguarding independence, against immixture and recourse to force, against any actions aimed at hightening tension, militating and working for detente and security in the world.

PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS 3-17 JULY

AU172011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jul (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China led by Du Ziduan, deputy minister of agriculture, and Dong Shaojie, deputy minister of state farms and soil improvement, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over July 3-17.

The delegation were received by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry. During the interview, analysed were the possibilities of participating in carrying out the cooperation between the two sides in various domains.

The Chinese experts visited state agricultural enterprises, producer cooperative farms, research and learning institutes, and had talks with executives of departments and centrals of the relevant ministry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

AU172010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 17, Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, received Michael Wilson who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia in Romania.

DINCA MEETS WITH IRAQI OFFICIAL GHAYDAN IN BAGHDAD

AU172012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (AGERPRES)--During the visit he is paying to Baghdad, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first deputy prime minister, met with Sa'dun Ghaydan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister and minister of transport of Iraq. Reviewed were the Romanian-Iraqi relations of cooperation in the field of transport, highlighted being the possibilities of expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation in this domain.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MEDGIDIA MASS RALLY 17 JULY

AU171158 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1015 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 17 July mass rally in Medgidia on the occasion of his working visit to Constanta County--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin my conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of Constanta County warm greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government and the State Council, and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes. [cheers, applause]

We are happy to meet again with the wonderful builders of socialism of Constanta County on the occasion of this visit. [applause, cheers] We have toured the Danube-Black Sea canal work site. At the units visited we noted better results than last year, better labor organization, and the application of more progressive technologies, which guarantee the completion of the canal on schedule, so that by the second half of 1982 it will become navigable. [applause, cheers] Naturally, much remains to be done. Resources must be more intensively concentrated, labor must be better organized and discipline strengthened, and more sophisticated technologies must be adopted in order to accelerate operations and make sure that in 1982 the canal will be navigable, and I am convinced that the wonderful builders of the canal, the workers, the youth and the army will fulfill their duty to the party and fatherland. [cheers, ovations]

We have also visited the working site of the hydro-station [Ceausescu corrects himself] the nuclear power plant at Cernavoda, which was opened this year. Naturally, work has just begun. However, as is known, by the end of 1985 we plan to generate electrical power from this nuclear station, and hence [applause] determined measures must be taken to optimally organize and intensify work, so that in 1985 Constanta County will be marked in Romania's modern history as the county with the first Romanian nuclear power plant. [cheers, ovations]

We visited again the Medgidia mechanical plant. We noted good progress there, as compared to last year. However, I must state here, at this great mass rally that improvements must still be made before the plant can compete with any other similar plant in Romania or abroad. However, the course being followed is positive. But aside from the modern style of organization and the modern technologies that must be applied, we must also consider the products manufactured. We must consider updating these products, so that our agricultural machinery can be among the most modern and competitive, and permit considerable increases in the productivity of agricultural work. [cheers, ovations]

Generally speaking, good results have been attained in all the enterprises of Constanta County. We are now in the second half of this year and towards the end of the current 5-year plan. Constanta County will produce almost twice as much as in 1975. New production facilities have been established--such as the petrochemical combine or the new shipyards of Mangalia--along with the modernization, so to speak, of the old shipyards, which have in fact become truly modern shipyards, capable of producing large-tonnage vessels and of meeting all the requirements of the Romanian fleet, capable of competing with any other shipyards in terms of its production capacity. [applause, cheers]

At this great mass rally I want to congratulate all working people employed in Constanta's industry for the results obtained, and wish them even greater successes in all areas. [cheers, ovations]

About 10 days ago I visited several agricultural units, where I noted good results and the fact that the working people employed in agriculture--the cooperative members, mechanics and specialists--are concerned with attaining ever better crops, both of grain and other crops, and improving results in livestock breeding. There are indeed good results, although in this area, too, there are still steps to be taken to better utilize the equipment and the considerable amount of irrigated land areas and thus obtain far larger crops than is currently the case. I want to congratulate the agricultural workers and cooperative members, and I express the hope that they will do their utmost to make Constanta agriculture among the best in Romania. [cheers, ovations]

Generally speaking, we are coming to the end of this 5-year plan having achieved good results. On the basis of results to date, we may assess that the industrial 5-year plan will be fulfilled and considerably exceeded, that agricultural production will markedly increase, and that the other branches, such as construction, transportation, education, science and culture will also develop. This forcefully demonstrates the correctness of the 5-year plan provisions--the first stage in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. It demonstrates the creative force of the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, of our wonderful people, who, led by the communists, are implementing the program to raise Romania to higher peaks of progress and well-being, to a communist society in which the people will be fully masters of their fate and build the life they want, free and independent. [cheers, applause, ovations]

In a few days we will mark 15 years since the ninth congress, which marked the transition to a new stage of socialist construction in Romania. These 15 years have conclusively demonstrated that as in the past, our communist party is honorably fulfilling its historical mission of leading our nation on the path of socialism and communism, of well-being and happiness for the entire nation. [cheers, ovations]

This year we will also mark 12 years of the new administrative organization: the establishment of counties, which opened an important period in the territorial development of our country, in raising scores of formerly backward localities to a new life. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"] Anyone wanting to become familiar with the realities and achievements of our people can go to any county, any locality in Socialist Romania. Everywhere he will note the innovative spirit and creative work of the working people. Here, in Constanta, both our friends and our critics can see how the socialist principles are realized, how a county with a most backward economy and agriculture has in only a few decades developed a modern, progressive industry and a blossoming agriculture producing yields several times larger than 30 years ago. [cheers] Only socialism and our communist party's policy could have united the efforts of all the peoples and achieved, in a historically short period of time, such momentous changes, thus making modern Romania into an industrial-agricultural country in the full process of development and gain friends for it throughout the world. [cheers]
Our party has resolutely done all it can so that, together with the development of the forces of production and with the general improvement of our country, the material and cultural living standard of our people increases as well. We can proudly state that everything we achieve is for the peoole's well-being and happiness, for man, and that the socialism we are building in Romania is being built by our people and for our people so that they are ensured a more and more dignified and plentiful, free and happy life. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Dear comrades, as you know the 12th Party Congress drafted the 1981-85 5-year plan, the second stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society that sets particularly important tasks and envisages tangible measures to further improve all our activity. We have recorded excellent results in all fields. However, many things still need to be done to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. We have a clear program and policy, our overall activity is guided by the revolutionary teachings of scientific socialism. We base it on the revolutionary dialectical-materialist and historical concept and we do all we can to creatively apply the general truths to the concrete conditions in Romania and we build socialism in keeping with our people's desires. [applause, cheers, chants]

At the same time, we resolutely act to constantly develop cooperation and solidarity with the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist states and with all states in the world in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We do all we can to contribute to achieving a policy of peace, cooperation and respect for each nation's national independence. [cheers, chants, "Ceausescu-peace"]

We have proceeded and proceed from the fact that there is a close dialectical unity between the policy of socialist construction in Romania and international policy and that we must constantly do all we can--together with the implementation of the party program of socialist construction and of improving the people's well-being--to contribute to a policy of peace, of detente and a policy of active cooperation with all the states of the world. This is a sure guarantee of our people's progress toward the communist society. [cheers, chants]

We will continue to do all we can to actively contribute to achieving security in Europe. We are preparing for the Madrid meeting in the desire to cooperate with all the states on our continent so as to give a new impetus to developing cooperation, security, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world. We will give priority to the problems of military disengagement and disarmament because the problems of disarmament in Europe are decisive for detente, for peace and for socialist construction, for each people's free development. [cheers, chants]

As we have done thus far, we will resolutely act to contribute to solving all disputes by negotiations alone. We believe it is the interest of all peoples to resolve any differences and misunderstandings by negotiations proceeding from respect for each people's right to independence, to organizing its life as it desires, without any outside interference. We will resolutely base our international relations on the principles of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use or threat of force. More than ever, we must do all we can to achieve a world of peace and cooperation, a world of social justice, of national independence of all peoples. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

In conclusion I want to convey to the communists, to the working people in Constanta the wish that you do all you can to fulfill this year's plan and the next 5-year plan under the most favorable conditions and to do all you can so that you will hold one of the leading places, and if possible first place, in the great socialist competition taking place between our fatherland's counties. [cheers, chants]

I wish you much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

SUNDIC ON REPUBLICAN NOMINEE, U.S. ELECTION

LD171745 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The U.S. Republican Party last night elected Ronald Reagan as its presidential candidate and the final stage of the struggle for the White House mandate started this morning. Milika Sundic comments on Reagan's nomination:

Ronald Reagan, a former governor of California, has now formally become the Republican Party's candidate for the U.S. presidency. At the Detroit convention Reagan received full support from delegates and the greatest and perhaps most valuable support from the former chief of the White House, Gerald Ford. The present U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, who is most likely to be the Democratic Party's candidate at the November election, faces an opponent who is offering America and the world a policy completely different from that which has been pursued by the present administration headed by Carter.

Reagan's prospects are not small, because he is in favor of a powerful and strong America and of its military superiority over the other superpower and, in general, of a change in U.S. behavior in the field of foreign policy. To many Americans Reagan's program means a return to the glorious days of the past, when America was the first in everything, when it ran things and was present everywhere and was irreplaceable. The glory and power about which Ronald Reagan and the social strata which decided to nominate him are dreaming are attractive to many voters for whom nothing other than America exists and to whom no society more perfect than American society exists.

Such a concept of the world and of the U.S. role in it automatically presupposes the saving of the world from all the vices, those of this world and those not of this world, from which all except America are prone to suffer.

It goes without saying that there are many outside America, too, who share Ronald Reagan's views. He and his program are in fact an offspring of a time characteristic of major disruptions in the world both economic and political, a time in which force threatens to prevail over reason. The world is in fact already living in such a time. Unlike Reagan, Jimmy Carter is entering the presidential campaign with experience which has taught him to behave in a way completely opposite to the policy advocated by his Republican Party rival. He has been able to see for himself several times, especially this year, that even the most faithful of America's allies do not want the kind of America which Reagan wishes to impose on them.

Though the Soviet Union, the U.S. main rival in the world, is dissatisfied with Carter's policy, if one compares Carter with Reagan one can say that even when he happened to be too hasty Carter was better able to stop short of the abyss. The Afghanistan crisis has been a great test both for Carter and for U.S. society and yet he succeeded in not crossing that dangerous border from beyond which there is no return. He tried and failed to rescue the detained U.S. diplomats and it was speedily shown that this was not a wise move, regardless of the motives which inspired him when he agreed to the rescue action.

As for the relations with the Western allies, he has come to understand, though perhaps with a heavy heart, that they do not yearn for tutelage, but insist on partnership. This will also face Reagan, if he is elected U.S. president.

In the relations with the nonaligned and developing countries, Carter did not succeed in winning their favor, but he quite skillfully avoided having them turn against him.

Taken as a whole, the time which he has spent in the White House has helped Carter to understand that apart from America there are also other countries which have the same right to ask for a place under the sun, to become as strong and powerful as America if they have not already done so.

As on many previous occasions, foreign policy will not be decisive for the outcome of the battle for the White House. The outcome of this battle will be decided by the forces which represent U.S. society and they constitute the biggest unknown factor to all those who might dare to forecast the victor in the U.S. presidential elections--Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan. In any case this will be a major test for America.

REPORTAGE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER'S VISIT

Talks With Vrhovec

LD171522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs, of the Federal Republic of Germany, today began official talks in Belgrade which are mutually considered to be constructive, meaningful and open.

This morning's exchange of views, which lasted over 2 and 1/2 hours, dealt with topical international problems. The two senior diplomats of Yugoslavia and the FRG reportedly assessed the present world situation as worrying and stressed the need for the world's peoples to make maximum efforts to find ways of overcoming the current international relations situation. In this connection, the two ministers emphasized that the solution of major world problems must be sought in open dialogue and by persistent efforts of all countries.

The forthcoming meeting of the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation this autumn was assessed by Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Minister Genscher as very important, in light of the current worsened political and economic situation in the world. Both sides consider that the situation demands considerably greater engagement in the field of strengthening and promoting military detente in Europe and throughout the world. In this context, they also discussed ideas concerning the need to hold a European conference on disarmament.

In the opinion of the two ministers, the forthcoming Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation should be held in the most constructive atmosphere possible and should be devoted to finding ways to solve all outstanding questions which burden the process of European security, agreement-making, cooperation and international relations. The SFRY and FRG senior diplomats consider that despite the present deterioration of the world situation there are grounds for optimism as regards a favorable outcome of the Madrid meeting.

During this morning's exchange of views, Minister Genscher informed his host about the results of the recent visit by Chancellor Schmidt to the Soviet Union. He also reported on other Bonn government inter-European political contacts and activities. Federal Secretary Vrhovec acquainted Minister Genscher with the foreign political activities of Yugoslavia, especially within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

The FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister also reiterated the Bonn government's high assessment of the importance and role of the nonaligned countries and their activities as an important factor in the international political arena, especially in the present worsened situation in the world.

The talks between Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Minister Genscher and their associates are continuing.

Economic, International Questions

LD172124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG are following a constant upward trend and enriching their contents is of broader international significance in the context of the general development of the political and economic situation in Europe and the world and in the process of European agreement-seeking. This was noted at this afternoon's talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The talks were largely devoted to an exchange of views on the ways of achieving an even more comprehensive development of bilateral relations, especially in the field of economic cooperation.

The constantly acute problem in the field of economic relations is that of Yugoslavia's high deficit in trade with the FRG. It is considered that foreign trade exchange can be gradually balanced, primarily through increasing Yugoslav exports to the FRG market, if efforts are made on both sides by the economies of the two countries.

It is learned that the government in Bonn is prepared to support the Yugoslav stabilization policy within the limits of its possibilities. Foreign Minister Genscher also holds the view that the recently concluded agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia has opened wide the market of the "European nine" to Yugoslav products.

During tonight's talks, the exchange of views was also continued on topical international problems of disarmament, detente, the new international economic order and north-south relations. In this context the talks also dwelt on the significance of the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on topical international problems. During the consideration of these international themes, particular anxiety was expressed on both sides at the halt in the control of armaments and settling the decades-old and acute problem of disarmament. Stress was laid on the two countries' interest in the rapid revival of the dialogue on these questions.

A closeness of views also manifested itself with regard to the need to improve as rapidly as possible the position of developing countries and avoid any further delays in connection with this question.

Talks With Dolanc

LD171931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee, had a meeting and talks today with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Free Democratic Party chairman and FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.

During a cordial and friendly conversation Stane Dolanc briefed Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the LCY's role and activity in the further development of the socialist self-managing system, especially with regard to the strengthening of Yugoslavia's independent nonaligned position and the further development of socialist self-managing relations in the country.

Views were also exchanged on the current international situation and ways of settling and overcoming major international problems. Stress was laid in this connection on the great significance of the forthcoming meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid.

During the talks both sides stressed their interest in seeing the friendly cooperation on an equal footing between Yugoslavia and the FRG continue to develop successfully.

Dinner for Genscher

LD172220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with his wife, organized a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation in new Belgrade this evening for the FRG's minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Attending the dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador in Belgrade, and those accompanying Minister Genscher, as well as Minister Genscher himself.

Attending the formal dinner on the Yugoslav side were Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Federal Executive Council members Boris Snuderl and Svetozar Pepovski; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy; Iso Njegovan, vice president of the Serbian Assembly; and other officials.

Vrhovec Toast

LD172244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Toast delivered by Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, at 17 July dinner in Belgrade in honor of visiting FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher]

[Text] Belgrade--I am very glad to be able to wish you, your esteemed wife and your associates a cordial welcome and a pleasant stay in our country.

It gives me particular pleasure to have an opportunity to continue our dialogue, which we have held during several past meetings in an atmosphere of full understanding and mutual respect.

We interpret your visit as a sign of both sides' readiness to continue to successfully develop our relations in the bilateral sphere and cooperate beneficially in the desire to contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability in the world.

I think that there are strong reasons and incentives which point to this kind of cooperation. Our relations have reached an enviable level, to which a contribution has been made by numerous significant factors.

Among the most important of them is the intensive communication between people--workers on temporary work, tourists and so forth--which contributes to greater understanding between our countries. However, this in turn also calls for fresh efforts to settle the still unsolved problems which could hinder these positive developments in our relations. I have in mind the need to balance our trade exchange and also the more resolute struggle against the various forms of terrorism and other hostile acts which are objectively directed against the good relations we have succeeded in establishing between our countries.

Mr Minister, in summing up the level attained in our relations I also want to point out my optimism with a stress on the considerable possibilities still open to us for broadening and enriching our cooperation, not only at the governmental level, but also between our economic enterprises, cultural and social institutions and other social organizations.

It is my deep conviction that if we continue along the road already mapped out, this will not only be beneficial to our peoples but will also represent their contribution to the stabilization of conditions on our continent in keeping with the goals we inscribed in the Helsinki Final Act. We wish to preserve in Europe, which has often in the past been the scene of great world tragedies, peace and the possibility for the further promotion of cooperation and security on an equal footing for all.

Our motives do not stem from the illusion that this old continent can remain an isolated island of peace in the stormy seas of international tension and conflicts, but we do believe that if unbridled tension extended to Europe as well, the world picture would become very dark and devoid of hope. This is the reason why our actions are aimed at ensuring the successful work of the Madrid meeting. We genuinely consider that it is worthwhile making a resolute effort so that a real step forward can be made in Madrid in the field of military detente and in strengthening the measures aimed at establishing trust and at a balanced realization of the contents of all the Helsinki baskets.

This would also enable us to agree on the convening of a general European conference on disarmament, which would be a development of universal significance, because this is the area in which the most horrible means of destruction are concentrated and in which the interests of the military-political bloc groupings clash with each other most directly.

However, it is necessary to state that we firmly support the idea of the indivisibility of peace. This means that our desire to settle things in our European house also places us under an obligation to make the maximum effort to secure and strengthen detente in the whole world.

However, at this moment we are still full of anxiety because of the black clouds enveloping our globe. We are witnessing the increasingly frequent use of force and pressure in international relations, the resort to intervention as a preventive form of the protection or spreading of one's own interests, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and efforts to maintain and spread various forms of foreign domination.

This gives rise to major global and regional crises which are shaking the world. We see no other way of settling them permanently except through the full and consistent application and strong affirmation of the principles of sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity and the inviolable right of nations to their own way of life and to decide their destiny without the imposition of foreign interests.

It is only on this basis that we can build the genuine relaxation of tension as a universal process and strengthen peace and the world's security as an indispensible mainstay for the world community's efforts to achieve justice and progress for all the peoples and for mankind as a whole.

In this context we pay particular attention to the questions of development and of resolving the acute problems of the now disrupted but still privileged system of economic relations. If we wish for a stable world, then it is high time to start through dialogue and common efforts, to genuinely bridge the gap between the developing countries and the industrially developed world. We can achieve this only if we really come to understand that the new international economic order is necessary and that it is truly in the interest of all.

The policy of nonalignment has affirmed itself precisely because it has come to grips with the fundamental problems and contradictions of the present-day world and expressed the aspirations and needs of mankind.

Mr Minister, we are very pleased to have found in your numerous public statements the confirmation of the correct interpretation of the significance of the policy of nonalignment.

Indeed, the nonaligned movement will be able to continue to play its significant role in the strengthening of peace, security and justice based on the equality of all the members of the international community only if it jealously guards its true independent and nonbloc position. In true nonalignment the vast majority of peoples and countries are finding a firm mainstay for the preservation of their own independence and an effective means of their own involvement in the struggle for a more just and better world through the United Nations and in general.

This is the historical value to which Yugoslavia is firmly dedicated. We base the entirety of our international relations--of relations with all the countries without any exceptions--on our true independence. We have done so for decades, together with President Tito, and we shall continue to do so in the future, faithful to his bequest.

From the positions of this policy we wish for the further successful and comprehensive development of relations between the Federal Republic and Yugoslavia.

With these wishes, I raise this glass to your health, to the health of your esteemed wife and your associates, to the prosperity of your country and to the development of fruitful and friendly relations between the peoples of the FRG and the SFRY.

Genscher Toast

LD172253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Speech by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher at 17 July dinner in Belgrade]

[Text] Thank you for your invitation, the warm reception and warm words of welcome.

We have behind us a long common path in the time since the reestablishment of diplomatic relations. In that time our mutual relations have developed continually in all spheres. This is also the case with our intensive political dialogue, commodity trade and economic cooperation, cultural and scientific exchange and also for the multifaceted human contacts between citizens of our states. These numerous human contacts have gained most stimulus from tourism and visits by Yugoslav workers and their families to my country.

Cultural, scientific and technical exchange between our two countries has developed particularly intensively and here there are no problems. The 2-year bilateral programs in this sphere--the fifth of which is already in force--have become increasingly meaningful.

The FRG occupies second place among Yugoslavia's trade partners, and as an exporter it even occupies first place. Cooperation between German and Yugoslav enterprises plays an important role in our economic cooperation. The total volume of commodity trade last year reached about DM 8 billion. There is still, however, a considerable imbalance in trade to Yugoslavia's disadvantage, but in future greater balance can be expected from the new Yugoslav measures to stabilize the economy and stimulate the export industry.

The FRG Government is ready to support Yugoslavia's stabilization policy as much as it can. The recent agreement on cooperation between the EC and Yugoslavia, which we advocated forcefully, opens wide the community's market for Yugoslavia. We view with great respect the Yugoslav leadership's resolution to ensure the country's stability and unity and to overcome its problems.

We also welcome the fact that in the future, too, you want to remain the independent and nonaligned country which we have always seen as an important factor of stability in Europe and whose constructive influence in the group of nonaligned states we value highly.

We know that Yugoslavia is ready and resolved to maintain and ensure its vital interests, especially its independence. As one of the founders and leaders of the nonaligned movement Yugoslavia has a special task and a special responsibility. Last year at the Havana summit of nonaligned countries President Tito recalled that from the very beginning Yugoslavia has been against any form of hegemony and has always advocated the right of every country to freedom, independence and autonomous development. He considered it incompatible with the basic principles of the policy of nonalignment to the arm of some other power.

Today it is more important than ever to preserve this great statesman's world political request, for this movement of which he is a co-founder has never before had greater international political responsibility or found itself with such a challenge to respect and to realize everywhere the principles on which it is based.

In our view, the nonaligned countries' independence is an essential element for maintaining an international balance of power and for ensuring stability and peace in the world. The support of independence and self-determination is an integral part of our world policy of peace and the essence of our policy toward the Third World.

We support efforts by the nonaligned countries aimed at resolving the Afghanistan problem, especially the efforts by the Islamic Conference and the three-member committee which it set up. We pay tribute to your country's persistent efforts to achieve a political solution.

Together with the great majority of UN member countries, we call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

As regards the Middle East, which for us is a neighboring region, we wish to contribute --together with our European partners--toward achieving an all-embracing and just peace in which Israel's right, similar to that of the other states in that region, to live in security will be realized in the same way as the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In southern Africa we advocate the rapid solution of the question of Namibia. [Words indistinct] the example of an independent Zimbabwe should encourage all to work together constructively.

We are very concerned about the development of events in Southeast Asia. The finding of a political solution for Kampuchea becomes increasingly more urgent. The exhausted people of that country must finally achieve the possibility of living without foreign interference and oppression. My country wishes to take part in building up a world order of partnership. We know that the compass of history has turned toward cooperation, equality and self-determination.

The striving for hegemony and superiority is an obstacle to the wheel of history and sooner or later it will suffer failure.

The cooperation which we seek should serve social progress and the realization of elementary human rights throughout the world. This also includes the need to overcome hunger and poverty in all regions by means of an active north-south policy. This calls for an equal participation of developing countries and must be achieved through the reform of the international economic order and not through undermining it. The gradual bridging of the development gap between the north and south is a great moral task of our time, a task which also serves the securing or peace throughout the world.

All the industrial countries should understand that the development policy represents a challenge to all of them. I would personally also like the Eastern industrial countries to understand this joint responsibility of the countries of the north, and to realize that in the long run it would pay them to play an active role in development policy. We do not want the confrontation between East and West to extend to the Third World also.

How much more could the developed countries of the world contribute to the development of the Third World if their possibilities in the field of development policy were not limited by their vast defense burdens?

We know that security is unimaginable without equilibrium. We advocate this equilibrium in the political and military sense together with our partners in the European Community and the Western defense alliance. This alliance with the United States is the guarantee of European security. In our view equilibrium should exist at the lowest possible level of military potentials. The Western military alliance came out in December 1979 with a broad offer for negotiations.

At the same time [words indistinct] we clearly stressed that we shall not hesitate, in the interest of equilibrium, to do all that is necessary by means of our own defense efforts.

But I repeat: Our partners and we shall do all that is up to us to achieve progress in the field of control of armament and in disarmament. This applies to the Vienna talks on the limiting of the military potentials, to the European strategic weapons systems, and also to the preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and the initiating or the European conference on disarmament, so that in the whole of Europe--all the way to the Urals--measures aimed at strengthening trust can be determined.

Just as we are constructively investigating the Soviet reaction to (?Western) proposals for negotiations on the European strategic arms systems, so do we also expect our own numerous initiatives to be taken seriously and to receive constructive replies. We are conscious of our responsibility. We want to make [word indistinct] a contribution to maintaining peace. We also call for this in our exchange with the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR and other states of the Warsaw Pact. The same aim is served by the efforts of our partners and allies and we welcome in particular an intensive exchange of views between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The policies of our countries are grounded in a broad basis provided by joint foreign political convictions, among which are the condemnation of every form of threat with force and the use of force in interstate relations, efforts to preserve peace and stability throughout the world and to bring into line the interests of the north and south, the awareness that there is no acceptable alternative to the realistic policy of the relaxation of tension and the conviction that the movement of nonaligned countries can bear its growing world political responsibility only if it preserves its independence. On the basis of such a policy Yugoslavia has become a country which enjoys great prestige in the world.

I raise this glass to the peaceful and happy future of Yugoslavia, to friendship and cooperation between our states, to the development and deepening of which we want to contribute wholeheartedly, and to your personal prosperity, Mr Secretary.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETING TO GISCARD D'ESTAING

LD141224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic has sent a telegramme of felicitations to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the occasion of the French national holidary.

Mijatovic expressed conviction that the traditionally good relations and cooperation between the two countries will continue strengthening to the benefit of the Yugoslav and French people and in the broader interest of peace, security, equal relations and cooperation among the people in the world.

COMMUNIQUE AFTER VRHOVEC ITALY VISIT REPORTED

LD121322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0720 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Rome--The following joint communique has been issued at the end of the official and friendly visit to Italy by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, made an official friendly visit to Italy 10-11 July 1980 at the invitation of Emilio Colombo, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy.

Sandro Pertini, president of the republic of Italy, received Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and had cordial and friendly talks with him.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec was also received by Francesco Cossiga, president of the Council of Ministers. On this occasion views were exchanged on the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, as well as on topical international problems.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Emilio Colombo discussed the development of bilateral relations and cooperation and exchanged views on topical international questions of mutual interest.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are developing very successfully, in a spirit of friendship and good-neighborliness, mutual respect and understanding. They emphasized the two sides' interest in and readiness for comprehensive work on the promotion of mutual relations and cooperation.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction the significant results in economic cooperation between the two countries. They also discussed topical questions relating to the further development of commodity trade, industrial cooperation, financial cooperation and economic cooperation in the border area. They laid emphasis on the need to make efforts to achieve further balance in the exchange of trade, which is in the interests of the two countries' economies. Particular emphasis was laid on the need to develop higher and more up-to-date forms of economic cooperation, primarily of industrial cooperation on long-term bases.

In this connection there is also a need to devote attention to the better use of possibilities for cooperation in the sphere of energy, transport, finance, the fishing industry and in third markets.

In the context of an exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations, the two ministers once again emphasized the special significance they attach to the Osimo agreements. They were acquainted with the results achieved and confirmed their intention to continue with their realization in a spirit of cooperation and friendship.

In this connection, they gave experts the task of continuing to study remaining questions, including the question of an industrial zone, so that solutions might be found in accordance with mutual interests.

Yugoslavia and Italy attach great significance to border cooperation and express a lasting interest in its development in the framework of good-neighborly relations. The two sides confirmed their joint intention to continue to work on perfecting existing and discovering new solutions in the sphere of expanding and enriching the content of cooperation between the border region populations.

The two ministers devoted full attention to questions relating to the position and development of the Slovene national minority in Italy and the Italian minority in Yugoslavia. On this they reaffirmed the joint stance that the national minorities have a positive role in linking and mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries. They are a significant factor in the development of good-neighborly relations. The two ministers confirmed their full readiness to carry out the policy and to take this necessary measures for their all-round development in the spirit of Osimo and in the context of their own constitutional systems in cooperation with representatives of the minorities.

The two sides stressed that this represents a significant contribution to mutual cooperation, the deepening of mutual trust and the strengthening of friendship between Yugoslavia and Italy.

The development of cultural and educational, as well as scientific-technical cooperation was assessed as positive. A new agreement on scientific-technical cooperation, which the two ministers signed during the visit, reflects both sides' desire to provide new impetus in this sphere.

Satisfaction was expressed over the development of contacts between the two governments and with the Yugoslav socialist republics and provinces, as well as between Yugoslav and Italian institutions and organizations in the interest of developing Yugoslav-Italian relations and cooperation as a whole.

The joint conviction was expressed that mutual relations and all-round friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, based on full respect for the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, make a significant contribution to peace, security and the broadening of equitable international cooperation in Europe and the world in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Discussing the international situation, the two sides noted that the application of the policy of force is being resorted to increasingly in international relations, as well as interventions and various kinds of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, all of which threaten peace, the stability of relations and security in the world, and especially the freedom and independence of states and their integrity. The need for the whole international community to make efforts aimed at putting an end to negative tendencies in the current development of the international situation was stressed. On this, emphasis was laid on the importance of respecting the principles of the UN Charter and the role of the UN in the peaceful resolution of existing crises and international problems.

Emphasis was laid on the need to preserve detente, which has no alternative, and to ensure its development on universal bases, with equal participation by all members of the world community.

The two ministers discussed the situation in Europe, particularly in the light of preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting. The importance of this meeting was pointed out and emphasis was laid on the need to make suitable efforts to establish the necessary trust and to create favorable conditions for the continuation of the process of cooperation and security in Europe and the Mediterranean.

The two sides confirmed the significance they attach in the current situation to active involvement and all-round cooperation in preparing for the Madrid meeting, with a view to the consistent and total realization of all the provisions of the Final Act and the further strengthening of the process of CSCE. Particular emphasis was laid on the importance of ending the arms race and taking efficient measures to strengthen trust and disarmament.

In connection with the situation in the Middle East, the two sides support all peaceful initiatives and constructive efforts which lead to a total, lasting and just solution to this international problem. A just solution assumes the withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination by means of an overall solution on the basis of the meritorious resolutions at the United Nations, which also includes the rights of all countries and peoples in this region to security and free development. In the negotiations for such a solution the equal participation of all interested parties is essential, which means the Palestinian people and the PLO.

The two ministers agreed that the carrying out of the aims of general and total disarmament, under efficient international control, is of essential significance for the positive development of international relations and the strengthening of security in the world. On this, the two sides underlined the importance they attach to the suitable and consistent application of the UN General Assembly special session final document on disarmament, as well as to the intensification of efforts of the disarmament committee in Geneva aimed at this.

Emphasis was laid on the importance of the full development of mutual cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as well as the significance of holding another conference to review the implementation of the provisions of the agreement banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Emilio Colombo reaffirmed the exceptional significance both countries attack to setting up a new international economic order, which is in the interests of all members of the international community. Both sides hold the deep hope that the new round of global negotiations, which will be decided on at the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session, on the most significant economic problems in the contemporary world, is leading toward the promotion of equal and constructive cooperation and the finding of joint solutions in the joint interest, with particular consideration for development problems of the developing countries.

The two ministers emphasized all the importance which they attached in the current serious and complex situation to the role and activities of the movement of nonaligned countries, on the basis of the original principles of nonalignment and in favor of maintaining peace and stability in the world and solving the burning problems of mankind. They stressed the significance of the policy of nonalignment as an autonomous international factor for building new equitable political and economic relations in the world.

In the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, a similarity or identity of standpoints on the questions discussed was demonstrated.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec invited Minister Emilio Colombo to make an official visit to Yugoslavia and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON VRHOVEC VISIT TO SAN MARINO

LD141640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] San Marino--A joint statement was issued at the end of the visit to San Marino by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs. The statement says:

"At the invitation of Giordano Bruno Reffi, San Marino secretary of state for foreign and political affairs, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official and friendly visit to the Republic of San Marino on 13 and 14 July 1980.

"Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec was received by Captains-Regent Pietro Pierutti and Primo Marani, who had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

"Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and secretary of state Giordano Bruno Reffi exchanged views on current international questions of mutual interest and on the development of relations between the two friendly countries.

"The two ministers stressed the interest of the SFRY and the Republic of San Marino in peace and security in the world and in the preservation and development of detente as a universal process. They stressed the importance which they attach to overall efforts to halt a deterioration in international relations and to overcome the dangers threatening world peace. In this context they stressed the importance of the role of the United Nations and of consistent respect for the principles of the UN Charter with a view to peacefully resolving the existing crises and international problems.

"The two ministers underlined the importance of creating the necessary trust for strengthening security and expanding cooperation on an equal basis in Europe and the Mediterranean. Stress was laid on the importance of all-round preparations for the CSCE meeting in Madrid with a view to the complete and integrated implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. They expressed satisfaction over the close cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of San Marino within the framework of the activities of the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe.

"The two countries underlined the importance of the policy of nonalignment and the role of the nonaligned movement in the preservation of peace and stability in the world and in the solving of the acute problems of the world communtity.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Secretary of State Giordano Bruno Reffi expressed their satisfaction with the positive development of bilateral relations. Stress was laid on the mutual willingness to continue making efforts with a view to promoting overall cooperation, particularly in the sphere of the economy and tourism.

"The two sides expressed the conviction that this visit would provide important stimuli in this direction.

"Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec invited Secretary of State Giordano Bruno Reffi to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER TALKS WITH GREEK COMMUNISTS

LD111925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 11 Jul 80

["Communique on LCY-Greek Communist Party Talks"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Greek Communist Party (Exterior) [KKE] visited Yugoslavia from 9 to 11 July 1980 at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On this occasion talks were held between Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the LCY, and Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the KKE Central Committee, Orestis Kolozoff, member of the KKE Central Committee responsible for international relations, Ilias Stamboulidhis, member of the KKE Central Committee, and Dhimitrias Androulakis, candidate member of the KKE Central Committee responsible for the press.

The talks between the delegations of the LCY and the KKE took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship and made possible both a mutual exchange of information on activities of the two parties in the internal field and an exchange of views on a number of topical questions on the international situation and the development of relations in the communist and workers' movement in the world.

The LCY delegation briefed the KKE delegation on the basic lines of the LCY's activity in the development of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management and also on the activity of the LCY and the SFRY in the international field, especially within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

The KKE delegation briefed its hosts on the political situation and the latest developments in Greece and the KKE's activities in the struggle waged in defense of the interests of the working class.

Within the framework of the exchange of views on international questions, it was noted that the current development of international relations is characterized by very complex processes and major contradictions. The LCY and the KKE resolutely oppose all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries and are striving for the elimination from international relations of the use of force and the threat of force and for the settling of all open problems through negotiations.

Particular attention was paid during the talks to the questions of the involvement of the progressive and all the peaceful forces in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension. It was stressed that detente is the only way to strengthen peace, international cooperation on an equal footing and security in Europe and the world, that it creates conditions favorable to the strengthening and activity of the progressive and all the democratic forces and that it is in keeping with the needs of all mankind. Consequently, detente, if it is to become permanent and stable, should embrace all the areas of the world and all the spheres of international relations and be transformed into a universal process, contributing to the development of trust and to the democratization of relations in the international community. In this connection stress was laid in the talks on the significance of the successful preparations for and the holding of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

Attention was also drawn to the significance of the development of friendly and good-neighborly relations in the Balkan Peninsula on the basis of the integral and strict implementation of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

An exchange of views was also made on this occasion on the state of and relations in the workers and especially the communist movement in the world. Both sides reiterated the decisive important of strict respect for the principles of the equality and sovereignty of every party, noninterference, responsibility to one's own working class and people and respect for the inalienable right to the free and independent choice of the road in the struggle for socialism and in the building of socialism in keeping with one's national reality for the promotion of cooperation between the communist and workers parties and all the progressive forces and for progressive social transformation and the development of socialism. These are the only foundations on which it is possible to strengthen voluntary international cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties.

Differences in views on certain important questions manifested themselves during the talks. However, it was noted on both sides that despite these differences there is mutual readiness to develop relations between the LCY and the KKE on the basis of the principles of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties held in 1976. Forms of further cooperation were also agreed upon in keeping with this.

The delegations of the LCY and the KKE stressed the importance which they attached to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation on an equal footing between Yugoslavia and Greece, whose peoples are linked by traditional friendship.

SIMONE VEIL TALKS WITH MARKOVIC, ENDS VISIT

LD171418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, today left Belgrade after a 3-day official visit to our country made at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

Before their departure from our country, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, greeted the president of the European Parliament and Deputy Vincenzo Bettiza and held a short conversation with them. Mutual pleasure was expressed concerning the visit and it was emphasized that it represented a contribution to furthering cooperation between the two parliaments and between Yugoslavia and the EEC countries.

The guests were seen off at Surcin Airport by Ilija Topaloski, president of the Yugoslav group of the Interparliamentary Union; Rihard Stajner, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Bora Jeftic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to the EEC; and Vladeta Zunic, secretary of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY Assembly.

Also present were Yves Pagniez, the French ambassador, and (Joris Vos) the charge d'affaires of the Netherlands Embassy.

BORBA COMPLAINS OF GOODS SHORTAGES ON MARKET

AU152130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Vojislav Mandic report]

[Excerpts] In shops there is no edible oil, detergents, sugar, coffee.... Reports on supplies from any town in Yugoslavia could begin this way and it is certain that they would not be wrong.

For nearly a year the market has been irregularly supplied with coffee, and the shortage of this article--explained by a delay in the arrival of import shipment--should have been of a transitional nature, and for that reason it did not cause much concern.

However, the present state of market supply is far from being naive [as published]. Coffee has been joined by edible oil, detergents, certain kinds of medicines, subtropical fruits and sugar. And for this reason there are those long lines in front of shops lines that were not seen for 30 years and that have been forgotten even by older Yugoslavs--from the times of coupons and ration cards. As is known, at that time lines were caused by the economic difficulties of a country devastated by war.

Is there really a shortage of the aforementioned goods? Where the goods should be--in shops--there are none. But things are quite different in the storehouses of suppliers and producers who, waiting for higher prices, have "forgotten" their earlier agreed obligations.

The (non)supply of the market points to the fact that it is high time to move from explanations to definite measures. There is no other choice in a situation in which work organizations shift responsibility to the federal administration and the latter to a delay in reaching agreements among the organizations of associated labor and so on.

There is no edible oil--yet we export oil; there are no detergents--and we export them; there is no sugar and we also export sugar. As is known, exports at any price certainly do not mean economic stabilization.

Shortages should also prompt market inspectors to take their jobs more seriously. However, judging by the fact that the goods which are in short supply on the market can be obtained "under the counter," inspectors are not too "busy." For this reason those responsible for their work should concern themselves with this.

The issue of the manner of establishing responsibility should not be delayed and it is primarily up to communists to put those issues on the agenda of their meetings. The shortages of certain goods are not only an economic, but also a political problem.

Circle of (Ir)responsiblity

The present situation on the market provokes dissatisfaction of people, and they are particularly irritated by speculation with the goods in short supply. The problems manifested in supply bring greater consequences, they threaten to seriously undermine the unity of the Yugoslav market and in many ways to devalue the principle of self-managing agreements and accords. [paragraph continues]

It has already occurred that certain producers demand payments in foreign currency from those to whom they supply goods on the domestic market and that they make their deliveries of articles in short supply conditional on payments in foreign currency and that they turn a deaf ear to the requests to deliver the earlier agreed quantities to the domestic buyer because it is much more profitable for them to export. It appears that all those involved in this race, shifting responsibility from one to another, forget that talks can be held on certain issues, and the present market situation calls for such talks.

Committees Discuss Shortages

AU161700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Dusan Mitic report]

[Text] Several committees of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces are holding sessions in the SFRY Assembly today to discuss draft amendments to the resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan this year, a report of the Federal Executive Council on the plan's implementation in previous years and on opportunities for development next year. Other documents were also discussed. The SFRY Assembly chambers will discuss those documents tomorrow. A report on Yugoslav market supplies is one of those documents.

Today, three committees of the Federal Chamber--the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations and the Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare--held a joint session to discuss precisely the problems pertaining to market supplies. Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, spoke to delegates about this. Dusan Mitic will tell us what was said at this session:

Imer Pulja said that during the 5 months of this year demand continues to increase and has increased 26 percent, while the supply of goods increased only 3 percent. For this reason the overall supply is still smaller than the demand that has been increasing since last year. Because of the balance of payments difficulties 800,000 tons less oil will be imported this year. Exports are also not balanced, or rather the export of raw materials and production materials has increased, while the export of finished products has decreased. All this leads to disturbances in supply on the unified Yugoslav market.

The increase in the wheat price and, on the basis of this, new prices of flour and other products made of wheat will lead to a new increase in the cost of living of 4 percent. Thus, by the end of July it is envisaged that overall prices will increase 32 percent compared to the same time last year. If this trend were to continue, Imer Pulja added, then we would have great problems with inflation because it could reach as much as 40 percent.

Imer Pulja then spoke about certain very important products. Last September, there was so much sugar in the country that stocks exceeded 2 years of the country's consumption. However, because of an increase in the world price of sugar, sugar was exported by all--both those who produce it and those who do not produce sufficient quantities of it. For that reason the Federal Executive Council banned the further export of sugar. There are sufficient quantities of sugar available now, Imer Pulja said, but the greatest problem is sugar packaging.

There are also sufficient quantities of edible oil. However, disturbances have occurred because the agreed purchase price has not been respected and for this reason rape is being purchased at market prices. On the basis of those prices the price of oil should increase 30 percent. However, the Federal Executive Council will not allow such an increase. It was decided to ban the export of oil and to intervene on the domestic market by selling edible oil from reserves.

As to wheat, it is believed that no disturbances can occur because the price problem has been resolved and because 200,000 tons of wheat were put on the market. Regarding coffee and subtropical fruits, foreign currency has been ensured and the price ceiling on coffee and lemons, among the subtropical fruits, has been lifted. Payment schedules for these two articles have been adopted and it is hoped that the market will soon be supplied normally.

In conclusion, the federal secretary for market and general economic affairs spoke about detergents. He said that a price increase of 16 percent was approved, that detergents are exempt from the decision on price ceiling, that an accord among producers is being awaited and that it is hoped that detergents should soon be available in sufficient quantities on the market.

During the 5 months of this year, gasoline consumption decreased 13 percent and because of the new gasoline price it is expected that the economies in oil consumption will be even greater. However, no satisfactory results have been achieved in economies in other kinds of fuels, primarily in heavy oil and diesel oil. As is expected, it is possible that certain problems will arise in the regular supply in the fall.

FEC SETS NEW PRICES FOR WHEAT FLOUR, COFFEE

LD162144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2001 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--According to an announcement by the Federal Secretariat of Information, the Federal Executive Council chaired by Gojko Ubiparip decided today to fix new prices of wheat flour to come into effect 17 July this year. The decision was taken on the basis of consultations with the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces According to this decision the new prices of flour are: type "1100"--7.30 dinars per kilogram, type "800"--9.14 dinars, type "500"--11.18 dinars, type "400"--11.90 dinars per kilogram.

The basic reason for increasing the prices of flour by an average of 2.57 dinars per kilogram is the new prices of wheat. The increase in the prices of wheat is the result of purchasing wheat from 1980 production at guaranteed prices which were determined in the fall of last year and the new increase in the price of wheat by 1 dinar per kilogram adopted 10 July this year.

The Federal Executive Council fixed the new prices of wheat in agreement with the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces in view of the need for special stimulation of larger purchase of this year's wheat production and better supply of the market, as well as the need to reduce imports and to increase the economical use of wheat.

Since the new prices would affect the price of bread and thus increase the retail prices and cost of living by about 1.3 percent, the Federal Executive Council, in keeping with the basic joint stances expressed in the process of agreement-making concerning the setting of new wheat prices, and in keeping with already expressed willingness, recommends the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces to consider the possibility of introducing subsidies for individual types of bread.

The council also adopted a decision which set the new average selling price of raw coffee at 155 dinars per kilogram. This adjustment of the selling price is due to the new rate of exchange of the dinar. The new retail prices of the raw and roasted coffee will be based on this price.

BAKARIC RECUPERATING AT BRDO, VISITED BY DORONJSKI

AU171155 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, have visited Vladimir Bakaric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at Brdo near Kranj. Vladimir Bakaric is successfully recuperating after his recent surgery at the Ljubljana clinic center.

LCY SECRETARY DRAGOSAVAC VISITS SOMBOR

LD171644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Sombor--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vasa Milic, member of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, visited Sombor today.

In talks with representatives of the Backa commune's economic, political and cultural life the guests were acquainted with achievements and development plans in this municipality, in which 5 percent of the population of Vojvodina lives.

BRIEFS

SED STUDY DELEGATION--An SED study delegation led by Heinz Mirschin, chief of sector in an SED Central Committee department, has arrived on a visit to our country. During its visit to Yugoslavia the delegation will acquaint itself with Central Committee activities to implement the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 80 p 6 AU] Talks with an SED study delegation, which is studying implementation of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress as part of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the SED, were held at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro yesterday. The delegation is led by Heinz Mirschin, chief of sector in the SED Central Committee Department for Party Organs. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 80 p 8 AU]

ICY DELEGATION TO USSR--A delegation of the Commission for the History of LCY of the LCY Central Committee Presidium headed by Bosko Siljegovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the commission, left for the Soviet Union on 2 July at the invitation of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 80 p 8 AU]